

FIG. 1

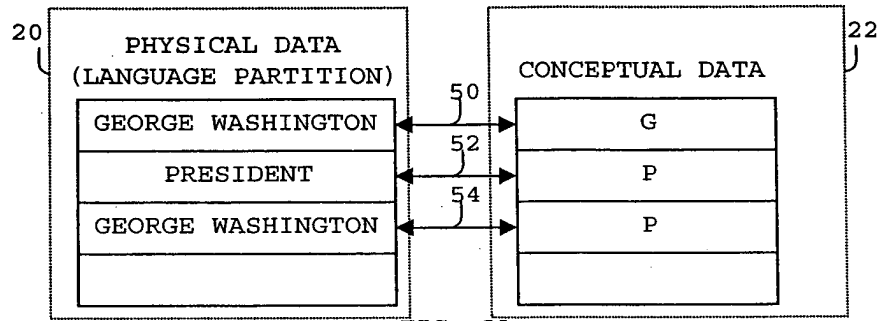


FIG. 2A

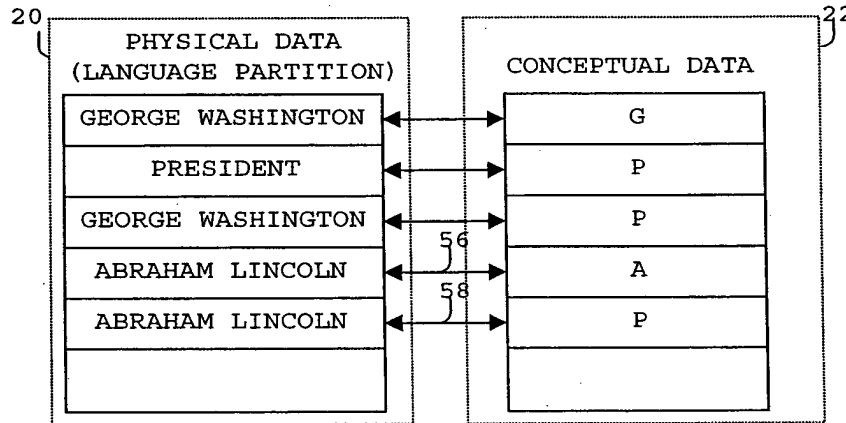


FIG. 2B

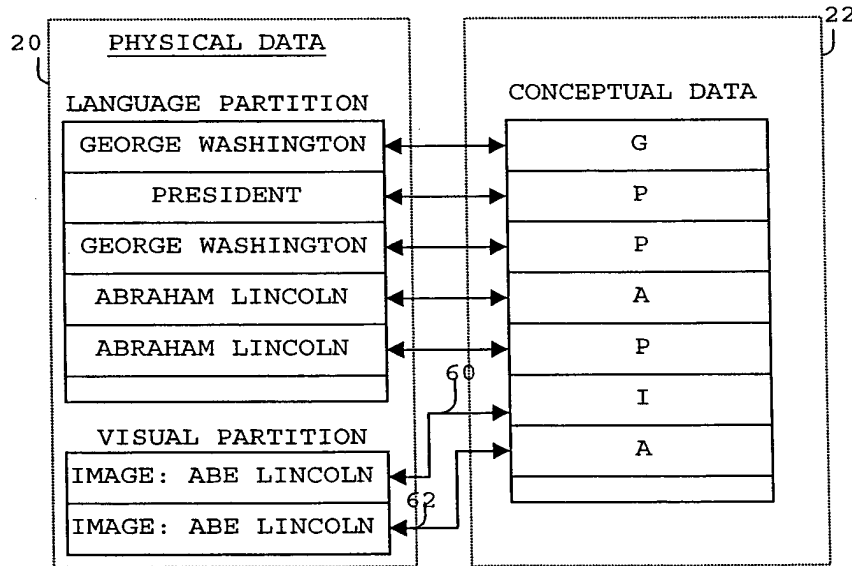


FIG. 2C

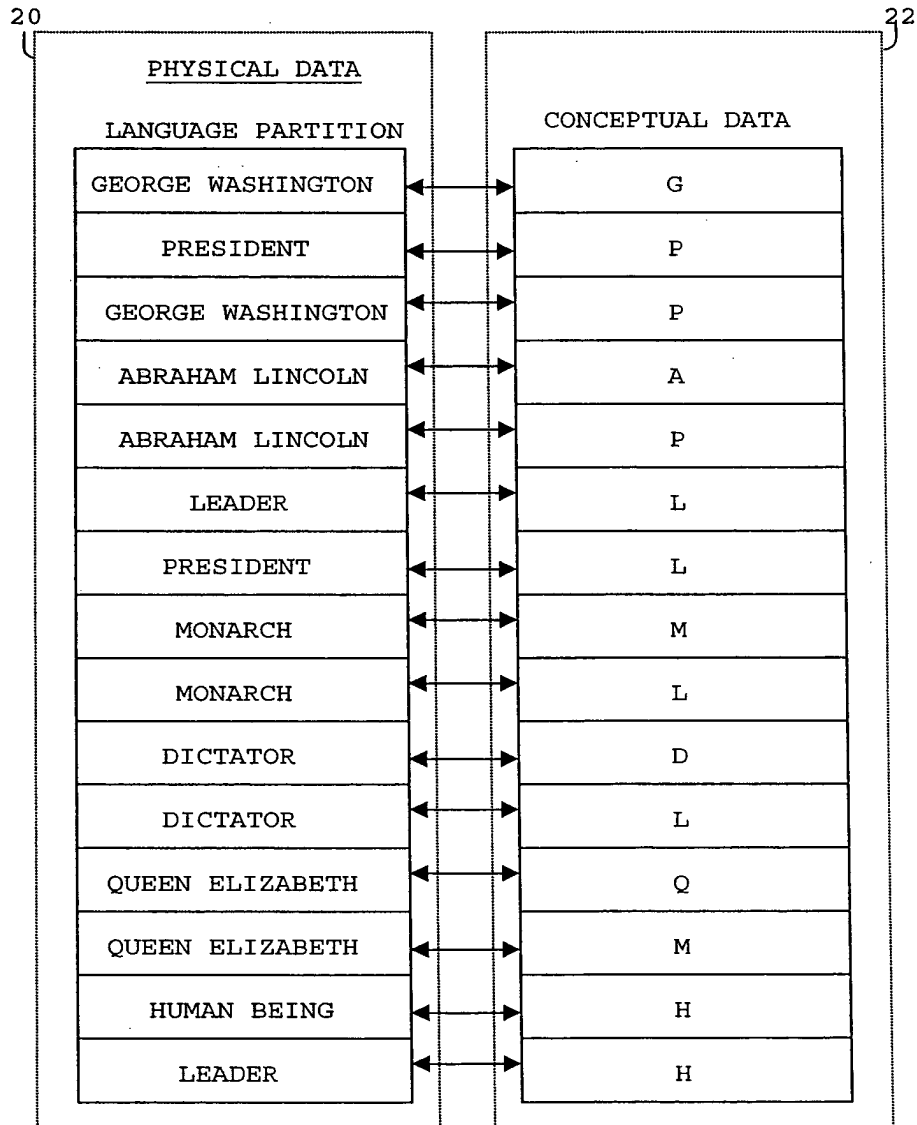
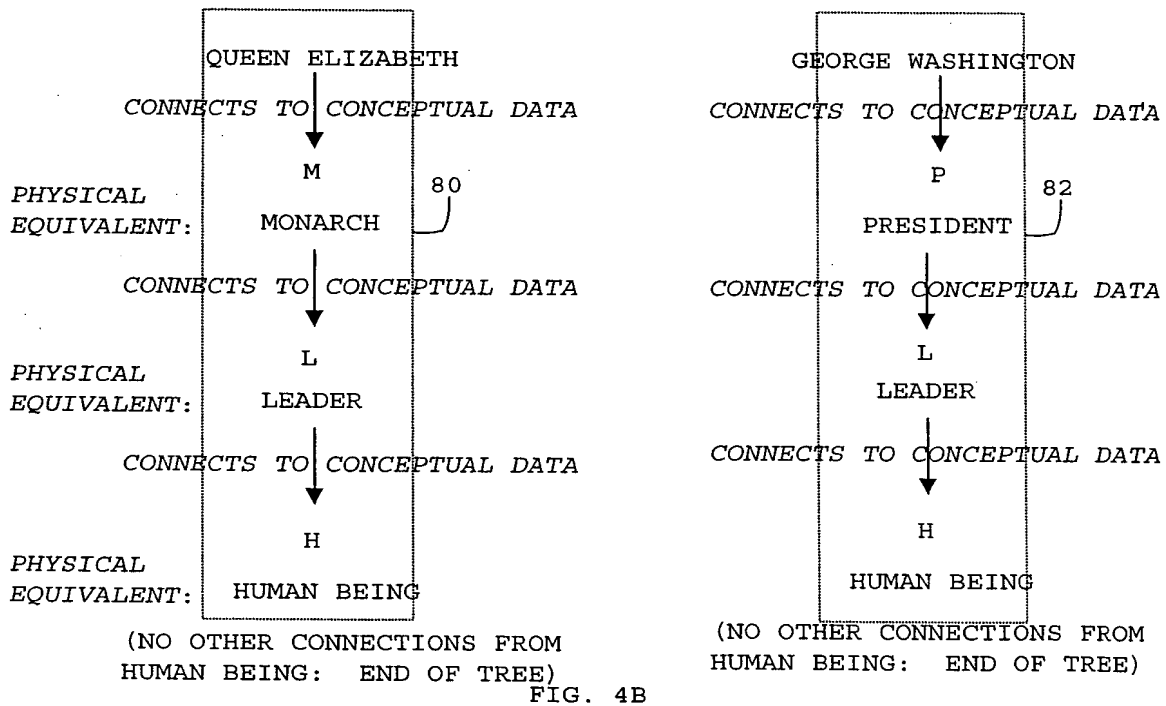
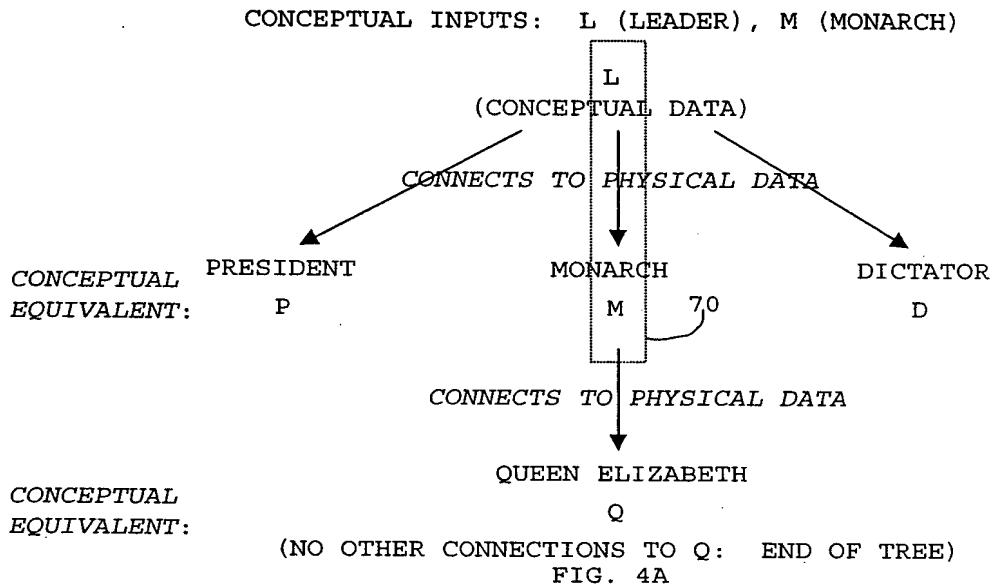


FIG. 3



# RETRIEVAL ALGORITHMS

REDUCTION	$C < L$
IMAGING	$C > A, C > V, C > M, C > S$
DEDUCTION	$L < C$
RECOGNITION	$A < C, V < C, M < C, S < C$
RECALL	$C > L$
CATEGORIZATION	$R > C$
REASONING	$R1 \text{ --- } R2 < C1 \wedge CN \wedge C2$

## WHERE:

R = REPRESENTATIONAL, OR PHYSICAL DATA OF ANY KIND;  
C = CONSCIOUSNESS, OR CONCEPTUAL DATA;  
L = LANGUAGE REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;  
A = AUDITORY REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;  
V = VISUAL REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;  
M = MOTION REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;  
S = SENSORY REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;  
R1, R2 ARE REPRESENTATIONAL ELEMENTS, AND C1, C2 ARE  
RESPECTIVE, CORRESPONDING CONCEPTUAL ELEMENTS; AND  
CN REPRESENTS MULTIPLE, UNKNOWN CONCEPTUAL ELEMENTS;

## AND,

< = SINGLE INPUT, POTENTIAL MULTIPLE OUTPUT;  
> = MULTIPLE INPUT, POTENTIAL MULTIPLE OUTPUT; and,  
^ = INTERSECTION.

FIG. 5

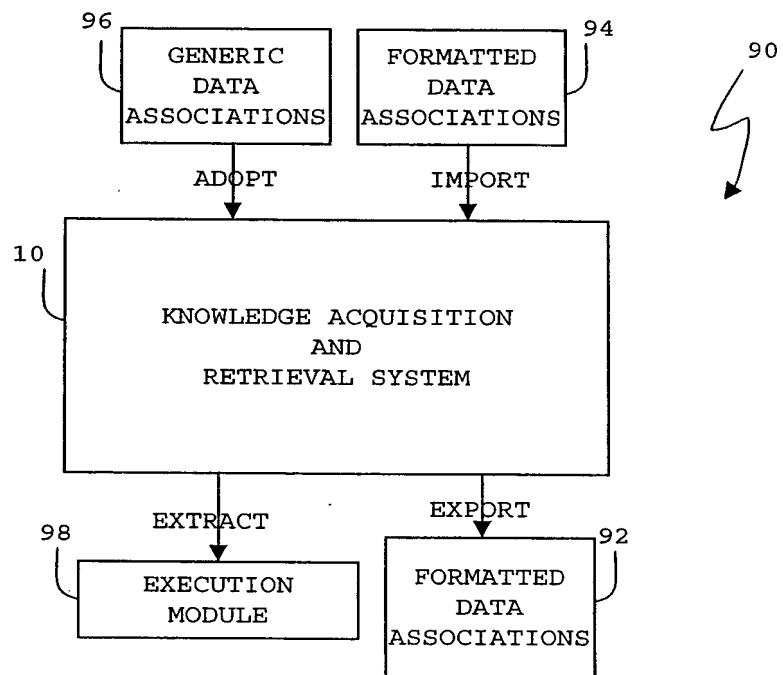


FIG. 6

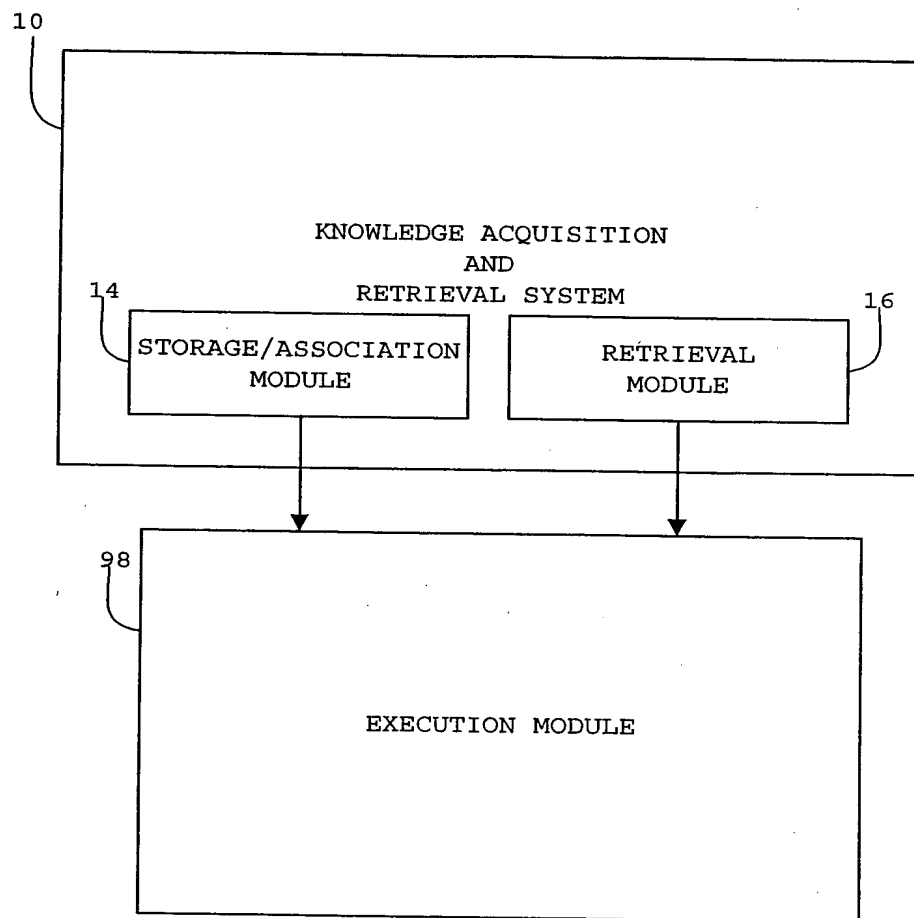


FIG. 7